

Lexington Observer & Reporter.

D. C. WICKLIFFE.
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LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, (APRIL 2, 1862.

PROPRIETOR.
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THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY EVERY
WEDNESDAY, BY
D. C. WICKLIFFE.
AT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE OR TWO
DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN
SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.—The particulars of the battle near Winchester, Virginia, received since our last fully confirm the first reports of the Union victory achieved by the forces under General Shields, which shed additional lustre upon the invincible courage of the Federal forces. Gen. McClellan was not mistaken when he said that we should have no more Bull Run affairs, for although considerable time has been consumed in perfecting the organization of the grand army of the Potomac, it is now pronounced to be thoroughly disciplined and fully prepared for any emergency. The result of the battle at Winchester proves the truth of this assertion. The Union troops fought against large odds, but their courage and gallantry were fully equal to the demand upon them, and the triumph was as complete as it was glorious to our arms. The relative strength of the two armies is reported to have been 8,000 Federals to 12,000 Confederates. The route was so complete, that a panic and flight equal to that at Bull Run was the consequence.

The loss on both sides was heavy, but much larger on the Confederate side than on that of the Federals. A dispatch from Winchester, of the 26th, says: "We have buried all the rebel dead who have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle field and one hundred and twenty three on the road side between here and Strasburg. The Federal loss is stated at about 65 killed, and 125 wounded, while the wounded on the Confederate side is put down at four times that number."

The fight occurred on Sunday last, there having been some picket skirmishing the day before. The attack was made by Jackson, the General in command of the rebel forces. It is stated that Gen. Johnston was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not until Monday night. Their combined forces would have numbered 25,000 or 30,000. Their object was to keep Banks from moving to another point, but Jackson having received false information to the effect that nearly all the Federal troops had left Winchester, hazarded this fatal advance alone.

Gen. Shields, who commanded the Federal forces in person, was wounded during the fight, a fragment of a shell striking him on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone and producing a compound fracture. Amputation, it was feared, would become necessary, but we are gratified to learn by later advices that his arm will probably be saved. The gallant General remained on the field, after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight, when he was conveyed to the residence of Mr. George Severs, formerly connected with the Farmers Bank of Winchester. He received his wound at the first fire on Saturday evening, in a skirmish between the pickets; but continued cheerful and in good spirits all the while until the enemy were repulsed.

The latest information from Winchester states that our pickets extended four miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson's forces were out of sight.

Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, in command of an Indiana regiment now in Tennessee, has been nominated for the office of Brigadier General.

AFFAIRS AT ISLAND NO. 10.—Up to the last advices from Island No. 10, no event of importance had taken place to vary the position of affairs as heretofore announced. On Tuesday last Professor Steiner made a balloon reconnaissance, accompanied by Col. Curtis, but in consequence of the hazy condition of the atmosphere, no satisfactory results were attained. The cannonade from our mortar and gunboats had perceptibly slackened, and the general belief is that movements are being made to assail the enemy from a point at which he does not expect an attack. It is known that there is a bayou leading from a point several miles above Island No. 10, around the Island on the Missouri side to New Madrid. By means of this bayou, skiffs have passed from the flotilla to Gen. Pope; and it is not impossible that we may shortly hear of several small steamers being sent through to New Madrid, before the rebels are aware of it. With such steamers Gen. Pope could cross his army to the Tennessee shore and attack the rebels in the rear, while our gunboats move down to close quarters and attack them in front.

Without a vigorous attack in the rear it is apprehended that a close movement of the gunboats against the enemy's batteries would be attended by considerable hazard, since, in a hot contest, if the boats should become disabled, they would drift helplessly beneath the enemy's guns.

The rebel batteries had slackened their fire also, and for the few days preceding the last advices, they scarcely replied to the cannonade at all. Their guns scarcely reach

Commodore Foote's flotilla, and they seemed to be awaiting the nearer approach of the boats before responding actively to their fire.

We learn from a letter of a member of Col. Woodson Price's regiment, dated near Nashville, on the 20th inst., that two of Morgan's men, David Llewellyn and Asa Merrill, were killed in a skirmish with the Federal pickets a short time since. They were both from this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens.

We are gratified to learn from the same letter that Col. Price, who was a stranger to most of the regiment, has already made himself exceedingly popular with his men, and that while lamenting the loss of their beloved Col. E. L. Dudley, they are greatly comforted by the presence of so gallant and accomplished a successor.

MOVEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The telegraph reports that a conference of the Democratic members of Congress was held on Wednesday night in Washington, which continued in session until a late hour. It was held in pursuance to a call which had been signed by all except four or five of the members of Congress who were elected as Democrats; and Mr. Corning, of New York presided, Messrs. Pendleton and Shields acting as Secretaries. It is added that an injunction was placed on all present not to reveal the proceedings. It is, however, ascertained from private conversations to day, that the conference was principally confined to the consideration of the resolutions reported from a Committee of which Mr. Vallandigham was chairman, declaring in substance that the restoration of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution would require that the organization and principles of the Democratic party of the United States should be fully and faithfully adhered to, and inviting all citizens, without distinction of section or party, to co-operate with the Democracy in support of the Constitution and restoring the old Union.

A committee of one from each State represented by a Democrat, either in the Senate or House, was appointed to report at a future conference. The names of the members are not yet known.

It is understood that several members from the border slave States were present and participated in the proceedings. The entire number at the meeting was about forty. The proceedings are represented as having been harmonious.

BEAUREGARD IS CONCENTRATING HIS ARMY, for the purpose of defence at Corinth, Miss. His headquarters last week were at that place, and during the week it is known, that he had around him, at that point, Generals Polk, Johnston, Cheatham, Pillow, Freeman and Wright.

Beauregard has appealed to the planters for their help to cast iron cannon.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, explained in the Confederate Congress, a few days ago, that it was the members of Congress from Tennessee (with one exception, Mr. Swan), and not the State Legislature, that asked for the removal of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 18th, says Gen. Lee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army. The report that the appointment had been conferred on Beauregard is untrue.

The Fifth Ohio Regiment, Col. Stanley Matthews, forms the Provost Guard at Nashville, there being no other troops in the city.

Col. WOLFE's cavalry regiment is now quartered at Bardonia, Ky. For the first time, since the organization of the regiment, there is now a prospect that it will be united.

Four thousand of the rebel prisoners now confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, have signed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and give the required bond for their liberation.

G. CLAY SMITH, Esq., of Kenton, we understand, has been appointed to the command of the Cavalry Regiment recently commanded by Col. Bayles. Col. Smith is a gentleman of fine capacity, served with honorable distinction in the Mexican war, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the appointment to the satisfaction of the regiment, to his own credit and to the advantage of the service. Col. Smith is now a prominent member of the Legislature from the county of Kenton.

Five companies of Col. Willich's Indiana regiment occupy Columbia, Tenn. Col. W. acting as Provost Marshal. Col. Willich anticipated an attack on Tuesday, and made a requisition for two additional regiments, and it is stated that Col. Bruce was ordered to reinforce him.

Gov. Gamble has authorized the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen, to serve in the Missouri State militia during the war. Its officers will be John F. Phelps, of Pottsville, Col. Belmont, of Lexington, Lieut. Colonel, and Emory S. Foster, of Johnson county, Major.

We publish in our paper to day the finding of the Court in the case of Col. Magoffin, a brother of Gov. Magoffin. The sentence of the Court, we understand, has been suspended, and the case referred to President Lincoln.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The loyal ladies of this community have prepared a magnificent flag for the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, and its presentation will take place to-day. For the purpose of receiving it, the regiment will visit the city in full force, and our citizens will be gratified with the opportunity of seeing on parade this splendid corps, which covered itself with imperishable honor at the battle of Wildcat, where they met and repulsed the rebel Zollicoffer in his first attempt to reach the heart of Kentucky. The presentation ceremonies will take on the College Lawn at 11 o'clock; and the address on behalf of the ladies will be made by D. C. Wickliffe, and the reception address by Col. COBURN, on behalf of his gallant regiment.

HELD TO RAIL.—The investigation of the case of the Commonwealth against G. D. Wilgus for the shooting of Riley P. Sharp, noticed in our last, was commenced before his Honor, Judge Robertson, on Wednesday, and concluded on Thursday. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was submitted by the counsel without argument. Wilgus was held for his appearance at the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court, and bail required in the sum of \$5,000, which was given and he was discharged from custody. The prosecution was conducted by Speed S. Goodlee, City Attorney, and Messrs. B. F. Graves, C. B. Thomas and W. C. P. Brockbridge; and the defence by Messrs. Buckner & Dudley, and Hunt & Beck.

We received an interesting letter yesterday at too late an hour for publication to-day, from a member of Col. Price's regiment (late Col. Dudley's), which shall appear in our next.

We have received, recently several anonymous communications for publication. We did not suppose it was necessary to say that we never publish anonymous communications. If writers are afraid to trust their names to us, they may be assured that their productions will never be given to the public through our columns.

CORRECTION.—We noticed in our last, that Mr. John Gilbert, of this county, had been arrested by an officer of Col. Coburn's regiment, taken to Frankfort, whence he was to be removed to Louisville. We now understand that no such arrest was made. Mr. Gilbert having left his home and avoided the proposed arrest.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow passed up the river on Thursday, on his way East.

YANCEY NOT CAPTURED.—ORIGIN OF THE STORY.—It turns out after all that the arch demagogue and traitor Yancey is still at large, and that the statement of his having recently made a speech in New Orleans has some probability in it. The manner in which the rumor originated is thus stated: It appears that Commodore Ridgely, of the Santiago de Cuba, received a letter from the American Consul-General at Havana, informing him that Yancey had sailed for a Southern port in the "William Mallory." On the 9th, after the reception of this intelligence, the Water Witch arrived at Key West, having on board the captain and crew of this vessel, which she had captured on the 5th off St. Andrews Bay. The people of Key West were thrown into a state of great excitement by the rumor, which immediately got into circulation, that Mr. Yancey was among the prisoners, in the disguise of a seaman. A close scrutiny of the crew, however, showed that this impression was unfounded; and, furthermore, our correspondent was informed by the mate of the Mallory that Yancey had left Havana the day before the latter vessel sailed, in a schooner called the Break of Day, bound for Mobile.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A despatch dated Winchester, Va., 27th inst., from Gen. Shields says: "My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days at the head of my command."

Joseph Logan, of Bourbon county, was among the persons arrested in Eastern Kentucky, last week, by the Home Guards in Wolfe county, with mails for the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall. Three of the persons arrested, viz: Vaughn and Kirtley, of Boone county, and Logan, have been tried before the Hon. R. Apperson, United States Commissioner at Mount Sterling, and committed on the charge of treason. They were sent to Covington, where they would await their trial before the United States district Court.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction on Monday last, by order of the United States District Court and bid off by Robert Bayard, S. J. Tilden and others, for the benefit of the bond-holders for the sum of \$800,000.

TROOPS FROM THE CUMBERLAND.—The Nashville Patriot, of the 21st inst., says that several steamers arrived at that place on the 20th, with two regiments of Kentucky Infantry, Col. Bramlette's and Col. Price's (late Col. Dudley's) and an Ohio battery of artillery.

It is announced that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to twelve hours.

Dr. James Curry, a rebel surgeon who was taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., has returned to Cynthia, where his relations reside. He is a son of Major Curry, who was arrested at that place some time since and sent to Camp Chase, but was shortly after released. Dr. Curry was released on his parole of honor.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY was ordained at the Church of Ohio, in the Cathedral at Cincinnati on Thursday last. His father, Gen. Rosecrans, was present on the occasion, and during the day was presented with a magnificent sword by his friends in that city.

Lafayette Bradford was tried in the Kenton Circuit Court this week, for the murder of David McCullough, on the 22d of February; a verdict of guilty of manslaughter rendered, and his punishment fixed at ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The trial of John Mullins, jointly indicted with Bradford, for the same crime, is fixed for Monday week.

THE CONFEDERATE ENVOYS TO EUROPE A FAILURE.—Among the papers seized in the portfolio of Mrs. Morris of Baltimore, lately arrested for giving aid and information to the rebels, was a letter from a prominent Baltimorean, dated Paris, January 31, 1862. It says:

"The Southern Confederacy was unfortunately in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. Yancey, besides his unfortunate record in regard to slavery, was not a man of the temper and weight for England. Judge Ross possesses neither the force nor the tact requisite, and strange to say, he was distasteful to the French because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz: because he was a Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but in a matter of etiquette some disparagement grew up between him and the others, who refused intercourse with him."

"It is of course, of great importance to favorable action here that the South should sustain her present status for thirty or sixty days. It is not important that they should give, but merely that they should not lose ground."

Mrs. Norris has been released from imprisonment upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

THE REBEL CABINET.—The new Cabinet of Jeff Davis is thus announced: J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; Geo. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War; W. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Watts, of Virginia, Attorney General; and J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. It is pretty much a continuation of the old Cabinet, with slight changes of position. Mr. Benjamin takes the place of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, as Secretary of State; the latter being now a member of the Confederate Senate.

REBEL BREACH OF CONTRACT.—No Prisoners to be Released.—A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says that "the continued non-performance of rebel promises to release all Union prisoners, in exchange for the prisoners released by Burnside, creates much indignation; as Commissioners had been appointed by General Halleck to visit the Port Donelson prisoners at Chicago, and had the names of 1,000 rebels who desired to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. Coffey, a member of Congress, from Indiana, on Wednesday last, earnestly protested to the President and Secretary of War against their release, who to-day revoked the commission, and ordered that none be released. The rebel prisoners will be kept until Colonel Corean and all other Union prisoners in the South are unconditionally surrendered."

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued a proclamation on the 20th inst., in which he says:

Having been officially notified by Gov. Todd, of Ohio, that many of my misguided fellow citizens of Tennessee are now confined as prisoners of war at Camp Chase, I have appointed Connally T. Trigg, Esq., a commissioner to interpose in their behalf.

I have instructed him, should he be entrusted by their friends with letters or money or other articles of value or comfort not inconsistent with their condition as prisoners of war, to see the same promptly and carefully delivered.

Mr. Trigg left Nashville on the 22d inst. on the mission alluded to in the Governor's proclamation.

RESCUING THE CREW OF A BRITISH VESSEL IN AN ICE BOX.—The following incident illustrates the hardihood and courage of the Gloucester fishermen, who are willing to peril everything in efforts to relieve distress upon the ocean wherever they meet it:

On Monday, the 10th inst., a Gloucester, Mass., fisherman, from St. Georges Bank, arrived at Gloucester, Mass., having lost his cables on the bank. He was in the heavy gale in which the Vermont was caught, and was boarded by a sea which carried away his bulwarks, started his trunk, &c. He got a balance reefed mainsail set and drifted across the bank clear of the shoals and nearly into the Gulf.

On Thursday, the 6th, fell in with a British brig dismantled and on her beam ends; and her crew lashed to the top and sides. The Gloucester's boats were gone, and all efforts to save the unfortunate crew

seemed futile, but he veered 60° windward, got up part of his ice chest from below, and made a box out of it. Then, placing a man in it to bail with a bucket, the rudd box was launched, veered out to the brig with a line, and one by one the crew of the brig were saved, and brought to Gloucester with the fishing vessel.

The heroic fisherman deserves to have his name honored with that of the heroic John Davis, runner's mate of the Valley City, at the destruction of Elizabeth City. —N. Y. Herald, 18th.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF COL. MAGOFFIN.—HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

At the Military Commission which convened at St. Louis, Missouri, pursuant to Special Order No. 31, of December 21st, 1861, for the trial of the Department of the Missouri, and of which Brigadier General D. S. Stanley, U. S. Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried:

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, of Pettis county, Missouri.

CHARGE 1st.—"Killing in violation of the Laws of War."

Specification: "In this, that he, EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, of Pettis county, Missouri, not being a legitimate belligerent did unlawfully and maliciously kill and murder GEORGE W. GLASGOW, a Sergeant in Company C, First Illinois Cavalry, and a soldier in the service of the United States, by shooting him with a ball from a gun or pistol. This at Georgetown, Pettis county, Missouri, on or about the first day of September, 1861."

CHARGE 2ND.—"Violation of Parole."

Specification: "In this, that he, EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, of Pettis county, Missouri, did to be an officer in the rebel army, having on or about the 10th day of December, 1861, given his parole of honor not to resume arms against the Government of the United States, and having, in consideration thereof, received a safeguard, dated December 10th, 1861, did violate said parole of honor. This at or near Millard, Johnson county, Missouri, on or about the 18th day of December, 1861—where and when said MAGOFFIN was captured in arms and in league with the enemies to said Government of the United States."

To which charges and specification the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Finding and Sentence.

The commission finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification to 1st charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the specification to 2nd charge, "Guilty."

Of the 2d charge, "Guilty."

And does therefore sentence him, EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, of Pettis county, Missouri, two-thirds of the Commission voting therefor, "To be shot to death at such time and place as the commanding officer of this Department may direct."

Finding and sentence approved. The sentence will be carried into effect at such time and place as shall be hereafter designated by the General commanding the Department. In the meantime the prisoner will be confined in a cell of the Military Prison at Alton.

The Military Commission, ordered to convene at St. Louis, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 81, Department of the Missouri, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, ASST. ADJT. GENERAL.

DOWN ON MUSK.—Godey, the popular publisher of a book for the ladies, is constrained to speak thus boldly in a late number, against that abominable perfume, musk, which the ladies sometimes allow themselves to be infatuated with. He says: "We contend that no woman should be allowed to enter a car or a church, who is covered with this vile perfume. It is sickening to many, and to many ladies it causes the headache. In many places, where there is little ventilation, the smell is very offensive and heavy. The general supposition is, that those who use it have some powerful motive for doing so—something upon the counter-irritation principle; the same reason that accompanies quack persons, who having that, do not need a lesser pain."

Gen. Mitchell, with his division, was at Murfreesboro on the 20th inst. This is in the direction of East Tennessee.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. SALLIE E. JOHNSON is no more. She departed this life on the morning of the 5th of February last. On that day Winter seemed to be her only hold on Nature, and all creation seemed to weep with her. She began to languish in the month of Spring. She was gentle, kind, and full of life, death lurked stealthily; marked its victim; extended the skeleton hand; and pressed the hour of the unspeaking mother, while her heart beat with renewed love and her eyes brightened with increased joy at the playfulness of her little babe. I have had many, who are dear and near to me, out of the prime of life and laid in the cold embrace of the grave. But I do not remember one, the circumstances attending whose death have affected me as those attending the death of my much loved friend—Mrs. Sallie E. Johnson. She had been confined to her bed for nearly three months, suffering at times excruciating pain. During her entire illness she made no word of complaint, was known to have passed her life. Patient, gentle, loving, kind, all who knew her loved her. In her death she left behind her a noble character, the pride and darling of her parents, and all that man desired in woman as the partner of his life. I have known virtues so many and so prominent that her beautiful character obliterated all the imperfections of her nature. In her, the fond mother and devoted sister have lost the joy of their life; the affectionate brothers and sisters their dearest sister; the loved husband all that earth contained to sweeten life's bitter and to smooth the roughness of its journey.

But amidst our sorrow and bereavement we are not like those who mourn without hope. We know that our dear departed one, although she made no formal profession of Christianity, was in her daily walk and conversation an example of the Christian character. Such virtues as she possessed, the Good Book tells us are the fruits of God. Let us then mourn not for her as one gone forever, but trusting in the final reunion of all God's children, endeavor so to live as to meet her in heaven.

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New York Cattle Market.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.—First quality per 100 pounds \$9 50; 2d quality \$8 50; 3d quality \$8 00; inferior \$7 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prime per head \$6 25; 2d quality \$5 75; common \$4 00; inferior \$3 50.

SWINE.—Corn-fed per pound 3 1/2¢; still-fed 3 3/4¢; with continued very moderate receipts and favorable active inquiry.

Cows dull, and prices merely nominal. Veal Calves in moderate request.

The receipts for the week and last week were: Beef, 12,000; Cows, 1,500; Veal, 10,000; Sheep and lambs, 2,500; Swine, 15,000.

For Hire

TWO LIKELY NEGRO GIRLS, good cooks, washers and ironers, 18 and 19 years of age. Enquire of

JAMES W. HEARNE, near Bryan's Station.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, at his Nursery in Woodford county, near Versailles, has for sale

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, of the following varieties, viz: Wilson's Albany; Penobscot Seedling; Downer's Prolific; and Longworth's Prolific.

The price is \$5 per thousand, and they will be sold at the Nursery at that price, or delivered in Lexington at the same price if desired.

I have, also, a fine assortment of thrifty

CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, yielding roots, which will be sold at \$10 per thousand, or delivered in Lexington at the same price if desired.

127 Orders in person or addressed to me at Versailles will be promptly attended to.

D. J. WILLIAMS.

Woodford co., Ky., Feb. 12, 62-2m

For Hire

TWO LIKELY NEGRO GIRLS, good cooks, washers and ironers, 18 and 19 years of age. Enquire of

JAMES W. HEARNE, near Bryan's Station.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

ROBERT LACKEY, having removed to the city of Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the town and country as an Auctioneer. Having had an experience in the business for about twelve years, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. All orders addressed through the Post Office, or left with Parker Craig, Esq., shall have his immediate attention.

He has also a commodious Residence 3-4 of a mile from the Court House, and is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by family or otherwise. Feb. 15, 62-2m

Work Mules for Sale.

I HAVE for sale Six Work Mules, from three to five years old. They are good stock, and can be seen at my farm in Fayette county, near Donnellville, 7 miles north of Lexington. Feb. 15, 62

S. MUIR.

\$200 REWARD.

ANYBODY who can inform me of the whereabouts of the subscriber, in the county of Fayette, on Sunday night last, two negro men as follows, viz:

One of them is named HARRISON; he is about 24 years of age; of dark complexion; about five feet ten inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds. He has a remarkably handsome set of teeth, and is a quick-spoken boy.

The other is named NATHAN; he is about 22 years old; of dark copper color; about five feet five or six inches high, and will weigh about 140 to 150 pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each for said negroes if taken in any county on the Ohio river; \$50 if taken in any other county except Fayette; and \$20 if taken in Fayette and delivered to me, or secured in jail to get them. Address me at Lexington, Ky.

GEO.

LETTER FROM COL. PRICE'S REGIMENT.

As many of the members of the 21st Kentucky regiment hail from this city and vicinity, and have numerous friends here, the following letter will be read with interest. We are not at all surprised to learn that Col. Price is getting on bravely with his men, and is growing daily in popularity. His reception by the regiment is handsomely described in the letter, and will afford no little gratification to the friends of the Colonel in this city and vicinity. We had no doubt from the first that he would be well received, and knew he had the capacity to make an efficient officer, as he will. That the gallant young men who volunteered under the banner of Col. Dudley, should find in his successor a person altogether acceptable to them, is not only gratifying to us but to those who are more immediately interested in the regiment:

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 24, 1862.

Editor Observer & Reporter:
Dear Sir: Certain that the Twenty-first has many friends in and around Lexington who feel an interest in their welfare, and as those friends may not have access to the few letters from camp to families at home, I shall, without apologies for crude manner of writing, try and give you a short narrative of our voyage and adventures by the wayside to this place.

Of the condition of the 21st, before death removed the dearly loved Chief whom we volunteered to follow through weal or woe, you, I believe, are advised, and shall only speak of subsequent events. Sickened already, thinned our ranks, and after Col. Dudley's death many of the officers absented themselves from camp on different pretexts, for a time the common restraints of military discipline were gone. The men denied furloughs, left in squads in the night, till of our once gallant regiment scarce two hundred men could have been mustered for parade or service. Nor could one well blame these men—many of them, you are aware, are from the Southern border of Kentucky. Forced to fly from home, they joined the National army. They had been a long time in camp, and naturally yearned to see the loved ones from whom they had been so long absent.

Gloomy enough was the view on every side, and the news of Col. S. W. Price's appointment to the command was hailed with joy by the men of the 21st who knew him, and when he quietly dropped into camp one fine afternoon, the boys from the Blue Grass region flocked to him, and with such hearty welcome, that the Borderers, who knew nothing of him, were willing to give him a fair trial. The way he has moved things up has already made him a favorite with them, and just at this time we are the best dressed and best looking set of men in the service.

Herewith I send you a copy of Col. Price's first order and address to his new command. And since assuming the leadership, he has been vigorously pressing on every measure to advance the health and efficiency of the regiment. Fortune, too, seemed to favor our new Colonel, for with him came orders to move on, giving new life and spirit to those in camp, while many of the absent hurried back or joined us on the way. Others are daily coming down from their Kentucky homes to share the dangers of their comrades in arms. So you may assure folks at home that, with Col. Price and Maj. J. C. Evans to lead them, the 21st will give a good account of themselves wherever the powers that be may send them.

We left Columbia without a single feeling of regret, except for some of our poor boys left behind, who were too ill to follow in the march. The march to the Creasburg (eighteen miles) was made by easy marches in two days, unmarked by any incidents of note, excepting that the people of this section greeted us more cordially and showed more kindness to the soldiers than any other country I've been through. We were encamped at Creasburg one day, and the next shipped on mules and sent up from Nashville to carry the 31st Kentucky, Col. Bramlette, an Ohio battery of 4 light pieces, and the 21st. Our fleet consisted of the May Duke, Gen. Anderson, John A. Fisher, Charles, Commerce and Wm. H. Baird. The May Duke led the van with the battery, and the Anderson, freighted with companies D and E of the 21st and a part of the 31st Ky., with Colonel Bramlette and Price on board, brought up the rear. In this order we proceeded down the river to Meigsville, a small town over the Tennessee border, where the fleet tied up for the night. The next day the officers and men of the boats began to talk of dangers ahead, and we found they had a pretty general scare among them—Morgan was to sink us all, lock, stock and barrel, while the Texas Rangers were to give us a parting volley as we started to the other world. The region of Carthage and Rome was the "Castle Dangerous" of our journey, and the end of our trip into Dixie.

The next afternoon we passed Carthage—some old seceder standing on the bank behind some women hurled for Jeff Davis. Had he been from under petticoat protection it is doubtful what kind of a reply some of the mountaineers of the 31st would have sent him, but having all but his head hid behind him, he was spared. For three women secured him exemption. A few yards farther down another party of women and children cheered and waved their hands. A crowd of men, and various women, the exhibitions of fear or awe shown by the way down. In one place where the men, women and children, hidden, peeping over the bank at us—while others cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. One lady, who I saw, shouted his joy, and hailed to us "for God sake to send him up some coffee." The whole journey was one of scenes of beauty, and few who make the trip down Cumberland river but will feel well repaid by the glorious views that meet the eye at every turn.

As the Anderson came in front of the town of Rome, some men standing on the bank had some remarkably spunky individuals among them, who hurried for Jeff Davis. There were no women here to screen them, and some of the wild fellows from the hills seemed to think them fair game under the circumstances. Crack went a rifle from the upper deck, another and another followed, and we saw our friends on the shore all floundering and scrambling behind the sandhills in a hurry. The Nashville papers give a story of women and children in this affair. There were neither. Nor do I think any one was hurt, as I was on the after guard nearest to them and saw none fall, but went off afterwards at a rapid rate on all fours. It is only just to Col. Bramlette to add that he promptly stopped the shooting by drawing his pistol and threatening to blow out the next man's brains who fired. As to women and children I saw a dozen or more standing some fifty yards down stream on the bank—not one moved, confident that whatever befell men who raised traitorous shouts, they were safe. No other incident of an exciting character marked our journey down, and this is to be regretted as furnishing to the enemies of the Union a handle upon which to hang a tale.

John Morgan has by hard blowing and having others to trumpet his fame, managed to become quite a character here, much on the principle of a prophet being more honored abroad than at home. Various are the wonderful stories of his performance; that here, sometimes appearing in one shape, sometimes another, and not the least probable story is that most of his time he assumes the shape of a Water Ox, and lies hid all but the tip of his nose in a mud puddle in the middle of Gen. Harding's park. I've probably already made my letter more lengthy than welcome, and shall conclude by saying we landed safe on Tuesday morning, and during the day marched to our present camp on Andrew Ewing's farm, and have marching orders for tomorrow. Our destination is believed to be Columbia, Tenn., and the boys would be much pleased to see a copy of your paper occasionally.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. E. Jones, former editor of the Spirit of the Times, who says he would be obliged to the Secretary of the Club, or any friend, for a prospectus of the Spring races, and many of the boys from here would visit Lexington when they come off.

Yours, &c., DOONE.

CAMP BOTLE,
HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA KY., Mar. 10th, 1862.
General Order No. 1.

Having been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment Volunteers, in place of the late Col. ETHELBERG L. DUDLEY, deceased, I hereby assume command.

In coming upon the duties of the appointment, I deem the occasion not inappropriate to express my sincere regret that the deplorable visitation of Providence to which I have referred should have rendered it necessary that another should assume the duties for which your late chief commander was so eminently fitted. I cannot hope to approach him in all the qualities required for the position, much less to supply his vacated place in a manner either creditable to myself or acceptable to you. The soul of honor and the prince of chivalry, the lamented Dudley may have a successor; he can have no equal.

I promise you, however, men and officers of the Twenty-first Kentucky, that my utmost effort will be made to deserve your confidence and to see faithfully the maintenance of the Union to which we all alike pledged our devotion.

I shall in the discharge of the duties of my position, as your commander, ask you to meet no danger that I will not share with you; and I sincerely hope that the relations which are now established between us, shall prove mutually satisfactory and agreeable. This is the only pledge I feel called upon now to make, preferring to be judged by my future conduct rather than by promises that may never be fulfilled. By order of
S. W. PRICE,
Colonel Commanding.

Parson Brownlow Speech at the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn., arrived in Cincinnati on Friday morning last, on his way East, to make arrangements for the publication of his proposed expose in regard to Secession in Tennessee, and more particularly his own history in connection therewith. He was treated with marked distinction, and every effort made to render his stay as agreeable as possible.

During Change hour on Friday afternoon, the President of the Chambers of Commerce Jos. C. Butler, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced that Mr. Brownlow had arrived in the city, and stated that it had been proposed to invite him to meet the members on Change.

Mr. N. W. Thomas moved the appointment of a committee of five, to invite Mr. Brownlow to visit the Chamber.

The President named as such committee, N. W. Thomas, Jos. Torrence, Major C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., Isaac A. Ogden and J. W. Sibley.

The Committee immediately waited upon Mr. Brownlow, at the Gibson House, and he accepted the invitation and accompanied the Committee back to the Exchange.

Mr. Brownlow was here introduced to the members by the President of the Chamber, and then addressed them as follows:
I am sorry, gentlemen and fellow citizens, that I am not in a condition to make you even a short speech. I have been accustomed to speak five years to large public assemblies, and have only failed in the art during the past three years, while suffering from a bronchial affection of the throat. I am getting better, however, and although for two years past I could hardly speak above a whisper, I can now make myself heard at the distance of a few feet, particularly when I am talking about Dixie—for I never get on that subject that God, in his Providence, does not increase the volume of my voice.

In addition to my other sufferings, I have been incarcerated in a damp, gloomy jail, shut out from the fresh air and free exercise, for three months. This has been hard on me, who was always accustomed to jump higher, fall flatter, and squall louder than any other man in Tennessee, (cheers) always saying what I pleased, going where I pleased, and coming when I pleased. For three months I have been kept in close confinement, and the only favor granted me, was that my little son should bring me meals three times a day. The food that was given my fellow-prisoners by the officers in charge of the jail, was the foulest food I ever ate. No true Virginian would give such eating what I pleased, going where I pleased, and coming when I pleased. For three months I have been kept in close confinement, and the only favor granted me, was that my little son should bring me meals three times a day. 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✶ A man named Keith, who is supposed to have been attached to Morgan's rebel cavalry, was arrested near Nicholasville, on Thursday, and was placed in the military prison in Louisville.

ray upon a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Friday last, and captured several Federal officers, including Col. Hurren Pope. The Louisville papers of yesterday say there is no foundation for the rumor.


the shrewd and sensible Fanny Fern has been unable to evade the inexorable law, and we regret to hear that she felt obliged to separate from her husband, Mr. James T. Parton, whom she charges with inflicting upon her personal usage."

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BAREGES, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.
Which we will sell as cheap as any other house
in the city for CASH.

BY William Cooper, of Fayette county, living near Horeb Church, on the Iron Works road, **A HORSE**, 8 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high, shod all round, star in his forehead. Appraised at Sixty Dollars.

Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 27th day of March, 1882.

Pasturage for mares will be furnished at \$2 per month. Grain will be fed to mares on reasonable terms. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible for any should they occur.

 For particulars, see bills.

Description and Pedigree.
DUNLAP is a black, with a mealy nose; in point of stamina he has no superior. He was sired by Bogg's Castillion, he by imported Castillion, dem. by imported Ulysses.

april 2-103-8w W. V. CROMWELL.

